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APOPLEXY.

BY C. D. GRISWOLD, M.D.

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ON the morning of Dec. 30, 1849, I was called to prescribe for D. L., aged about 50, in an apoplectic fit. The patient was a mulatto; temperate in drinking, but a full eater; weighing about 250 pounds, and by occupation a barber. He had been attacked about three hours before my arrival, and at the time was comatose, breathing stertorous, with occasional spasmodic twitchings of the left upper and lower extremities, which would sometimes, during the spasms, both be elevated by jerks to a vertical position, and then gradually fall again to the bed. These convulsive movements were so severe that the bed shook violently, and the jar occasioned by them could be felt in the next room.

Treatment.—A bladder of pounded ice was applied to the head, and an attempt made to bleed from the arm, which proved unsuccessful in consequence of the thick layer of fat over the vein. On the way to my office—but a few rods distant—for scarificator and cups, it occurred to me that if I could safely retain in the lower extremities a larger amount of blood than naturally flowed in the circulation of these parts of the system, it would relieve the head. For this purpose I cut from a piece of India rubber two strips, two inches wide and a yard and a quarter long, and returned to my patient and applied them in two circuits as high up as possible around each thigh, tucking the end under to secure it. The bands were over an eighth of an inch thick, and twice round; the stricture was considerable, yet not sufficient to stop the venous circulation, but sensibly to retard it, while the circulation in the arteries was not obstructed at all, except by the counter pressure of the venous blood.

Within ten minutes after these were applied, the patient breathed easier, and opened his eyes with a look of astonishment at what was going on about him. Able now to swallow, I administered sub. mur. hyd., grs. xxx.; jalap., grs. x.; capsicum, grs. v., and repeated the same about three hours afterwards. Copious discharges were thrown off from the bowels, of dark color, and something like tar in consistence. There was no further loss of consciousness after the bands were applied.

A small amount of blood was taken by cupping from the nape of the neck, after consciousness returned. The bands were turned about every third hour, up or down, to change their place, but without being loosened, for two days. After the second day, one was taken off for a few minutes and then re-applied; afterwards the other was removed and put on again in the same way; but not taken off altogether for about a week.

This man remained in good health after his recovery—which was in about two weeks—until the autumn of 1853, four years from the time on which I attended him, when he died in a similar attack. The particulars of his last illness I do not know. The attack through which I attended him was the second, although the first was very slight. I should have stated above that his pulse on my first visit was slow, but full, and that for some years he had suffered from a large ulcer on one of the lower extremities, and at this time he had been using measures to heal it up. I advised him never to make the attempt again.

ALCOHOL.

[Communicated for the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.]

IN reading some of the articles against the use of alcohol in the practice of medicine, I have been somewhat forcibly struck with the arguments which the writers have made use of to support their position. I must say that it is a new and novel idea to me which they have set forth, viz., that the science of medicine will be advanced one step, in its forward and progressive march, by debarring the practitioner the use of spirituous liquor, in any form, manner or quantity whatever. Let us glance for a moment at some of the reasons which they have brought forward, and also at the necessity which calls for the prohibition. One says, "It is a powerful stimulant" (which fact, I claim, warrants it a place among the remedial agents); but also says, that "it is of such a peculiar nature that it is difficult if not impossible to adapt it to the wants of the system in a debilitated state." To this I would say, that it is with this medicine (if such it is) as with many other powerful articles on the medical list; it has been used indiscriminately, and injudiciously in ignorant hands, with fatal and most deplorable results. In those cases it has been the tool for ignorance to use in palming off her merited ignominy, while it has been accused of cutting her diabolical freaks of mischief and destruction, and published in public prints as a varying and unreliable servant. And who cannot call to mind many such cases of the use of nearly every powerful article in the *materia medica*. The same judgment and discrimination should be used in prescribing this, as any other medicine. Before it is prescribed for any patient his case should be considered, both as to the necessity which calls for it and the consequence which would follow its use. If you discover urgent reasons for its use, and are satisfied, from the history and circumstances of the patient, that there would be no bad influence arising from it, why should it not be prescribed? But if you have the least fear it will influence him to become a drunkard, it is sufficient reason why you should

withhold its use, even if the regaining of his health should be retarded by so doing. When alcohol is given in combination with other medicines in the form of tincture, &c., its taste is materially changed. It is a well-known and established fact, that it is the taste, and not the effects of the spirit, that so fascinates and beguiles the drunkard. I say it is an established fact, because the confession of every inebriate confirms it, and reason speaks the same language. If you converse with a confirmed drunkard, in his sober hours, he will tell you that the effects which it produces in him are disgraceful acts in the eyes of the public, that it unfits him for business, and is fast undermining his general health; that he would be glad to leave it off, and in fact has resolved to do so, but he has got a hankering taste which invites him to drink in such a polite and courteous manner that he cannot resist the temptation. Reasoning from the above, we come to the conclusion that the only way by which the use of alcohol can make drunkards through the influence of the practitioner (and this is the only formidable argument which can be brought against his using it), is by its being administered internally, in an uncombined state, which is but a fraction of its importance in the practice of medicine. But let us follow this objection a little farther, and see what its analysis will be. I believe that in almost every case where it is given thus uncombined, there is great debility and tendency to sink, and then it is prescribed with a view to support life by stimulation until the patient has so far recovered as to be supported by some milder treatment. Now in cases of this kind, the nervous system must be feeble, and the taste impaired in such a manner that it would be very difficult to make a lasting impression upon it; and if its use be discontinued as soon as tone is restored to the system (for then there is no longer a call for its use), there will be no impression left and hence no mischief will be done. In fact, I can see no way by which mischief can be done with it by the practitioner, if its administration is directed by that keen and penetrating eye which the physician is presumed to possess. J. C.

PATHOLOGICAL REMARKS UPON HYDROPHOBIA, HYDROPHOBIC POISON, &c. &c.

[Communicated for the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.]

Of the long catalogue of maladies with which it has pleased the Supreme Being to chasten or afflict humanity for the violation of nature's laws, perhaps the most violent, certainly the most awful and deplorable, is the disease known as hydrophobia. This frightful disorder, which affects the whole nervous force, which frights the reason, whose paroxysms, increasing with their succession, in their torture render the miserable sufferer too terrifying for the sight of his fellow creatures, and almost too hideous for their sympathy, no skill has hitherto been able to control, no force restrain, no medicine relieve. Of its pathology, no more is known of it at this present moment than when the original description of the distemper was given by Cælius Aurelianus. The increasing number of the cases of hydrophobia which of late have occurred in the United States,

necessarily have created much alarm. Several of these cases have been recorded in the pages of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, but still more have filled up the chapter devoted to "shocking accidents" in the columns of the daily press.

Having been severely bitten by dogs some six times in the course of my life, and still bearing their cicatrices on my chest, wrist, loins and legs, I have taken some interest in dog-bites and dog-bitten people, and have been, as it were, super-excited and interested regarding the importance of a correct pathology of canine disease as affecting man in the peculiarities of hydrophobic phenomena.

Physiologists have placed *rabies canina* in the class of, and as being analogous to, *tetanus*, whose root is from the Greek word signifying to stretch. I cannot perceive any connection or analogy between the two diseases, beyond their neurotic order. Tetanus is rarely idiopathic; it is most generally caused from an injury; the symptoms of the affection invariably appear within a few days, from ten to eighteen at the latest. Hydrophobia occupies a latent period of three weeks to eighteen months. There is no case on record wherein hydrophobia in man has been known to occur idiopathically. On the contrary, all that is known of it, has been and still is—that it is conveyed into the human system by inoculation from the bite of "a *rabid animal*." Post-mortem examinations of persons deceased from the effects of hydrophobic poisons, have exhibited a singular aridity of the mucous coat of the abdominal viscera, and a congested and turgid appearance of the mucous membrane of the larynx, fauces and bronchial tubes and cells, with an adhesive viscid phlegm or mucus adhering to their surface. The stomach is also congested with effusions, and the vessels of the diaphragm engorged. It is said that some cases exhibit these parts in their normal condition. Perhaps so—but I am rather inclined to doubt it. In addition to these, the external and internal membranes of the brain and the covering membranes of the cervical portion of the medulla oblongata have been found slightly congested. The bloodvessels of the pleura have been found engorged with effusion in the cavity of the thorax. The examination of dogs dying of hydrophobia has not exhibited these phenomena. A turgescence about the pharynx, a dryness in the bronchia, and an effusion of serous matter in the cellular tissue between the mucous and muscular coats of the stomach, have been the only demonstrated results from these explorations.

Now it is somewhat singular that the disease in dogs, known as the *mange*—the *mangeaison* or "cattle-itch" of the French—should exhibit in the post-mortem examinations of the dog precisely the same abnormal condition and appearance as those demonstrated in the morbid condition of the same organs and tissues of the human system dying of hydrophobic poison. The mange is a specific disease, and generally affects the dog idiopathically. The disease, as I have said, is seated in the same membranes of the dog as those affected by hydrophobic poison in man. I look upon the mange in the dog as a modifier of the more malignant disorder, as vaccine modifies the malignancy of the smallpox in the human family. I believe that dogs not having passed the ordeal

of this distemper (the mange) are liable to hydrophobic disease, not necessarily fatal, and to the hydrophobia in all its malignant and fatal aspects; and that those dogs passing through the ordeal of the mange, have the hydrophobic predisposition or tendency mitigated to an extent sufficient to protect them from its poisonous and malignant attack ever after. I have known dogs that have not been afflicted with the mange, to have the hydrophobic disease, and a year or so after, die of all the symptoms of hydrophobia. A terrier dog I gave to the late John K. Beekman, Esq., was thus affected, and afterwards died of hydrophobia, under the care of a servant at Albany. I believe that it is not necessary for a dog to be affected with hydrophobia, to inoculate any other animal or the human system with its poison; because most of the cases recorded show that a majority of "deaths from hydrophobia" have been traced to pet spaniels, pet poodles and pet foxes, caressing their owners, and beslaving a scratch, or a pimple on the chin, the lip or the hand, when sickness in the animal was not even suspected. It is very well known that these *pet* animals escape the *mange* more frequently than less "fortunate dogs," and it is very well known (at least so in England) that dogs are supposed—by dog fanciers, and dog doctors, too—to have "a worm" under the tongue which "worries them," i. e., predisposes them to hydrophobic affections, as exhibited (incipiently) by the gnawing propensities of pups in tearing hearth-rugs, carpets, or anything else they can get at, to relieve the irritation of this "gnawing worm." Thus have I often seen a *muscle* of the tongue torn by a *blunt nail* from the jaw and tongue of the animal, to prevent its gnawing and its hydrophobic predisposition. In those cases of hydrophobia referred to above, no suspicion existed as to the health of the pet dogs. On the contrary, the dogs were observed to be full of canine sportive tricks; and only when the disease demonstrated its character in the human system, has the mind been taxed to recollect how, when and where the inoculation of the hydrophobic virus was instilled into the system.

Of a very large majority—say nine tenths—of the cases of hydrophobia, no satisfactory evidence can be obtained as to the actual state of the health of the supposed rabid animal—whether it was mad, or only indisposed, or labored under some distemper. The very fact of the individual laboring under the malignant action of the hydrophobic virus is accepted as *prima facie* evidence that "the dog was mad."

When a dog is affected idiopathically with the malignant hydrophobia, he is not prone to turn aside to attack any other animal or man. For a long time it will seek solitude, and avoid every living thing. The sight of moving things distresses it. But when cerebral irritation supervenes, then the distressed animal would, as it were, run away from itself, or rather, from the dreadful torments acting upon its nerves. Hence it proceeds directly forward, with its head depressed, its mouth gasping to get rid of the agglutinating viscid saliva, its tail hanging languidly, and its whole muscular system flagging and feeble. It runs along, unmindful of its way, snapping or biting at such objects only as present themselves apparently or which really impede its way, until at last, from sheer exhaustion, the animal falls, and in a fit expires.

As I have shown, the *mange* exhibits a certain train of symptoms in the dog. These phenomena of the *mange* are exhibited in the human being as the peculiar pathological characteristics of hydrophobia. In the dog, where the *mange* has never appeared, canine disease will always exhibit hydrophobic symptoms, such as dulness, lassitude, sleepiness and sleeplessness, constant panting, thirst, loss of appetite both for solids and fluids, staggering gait, partial fits, tremors of the muscles, vertigo, apoplexy or asphyxia, fits, or sudden death. With these symptoms, of course, as dissections show, there must be cerebral and spinal irritation, and great nervous irritability. The physiology of the dog denying, then, the power of increasing the insensible perspiration on the skin, mucous irritation, vicious secretions and effusions must necessarily follow; hence the affection of the salivary glands and the arid viscid secretions of the mucous membranes. These are the phenomena of canine disease *previous* to the *mange*, and *these phenomena characterize the hydrophobia affecting the human system.*

A. C. CASTLE, M.D.

[To be continued.]

LECTURES OF M. VALLEIX ON DISPLACEMENTS OF THE UTERUS.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH BY L. PARKS, JR., M.D.

NUMBER XI.

ACCESSORY MEASURES.—In 6 cases I had recourse to no therapeutic agents, as accessory remedies. In other cases I employed—following the particular indications—sometimes sedatives for the pains, opiate plasters, opiates internally, blisters dressed with morphine upon painful spots—sometimes chalybeates in cases of anemia—at other times mild laxatives, when there was constipation; and finally atony was several times efficiently combated by lotions or by affusions of cold water upon the whole body. All the patients took cold injections, either containing laudanum or mild astringents, during the treatment. But the above are only accessory measures, employed with reference to particular symptoms, and cannot be regarded as indispensable to the treatment, since 6 patients were perfectly cured without having employed any of them.

Reckoning from the first application of the sound until the completion of the cure, the *duration* of the treatment varied from fifteen days to six months; giving a mean of about two months and a half. When it exceeded two months it was because the treatment was momentarily interrupted by intercurrent affections. Once a course of six months' treatment was necessary, the progress of the case being fettered by peculiar circumstances. There had been, however, a notable amelioration, since, on one occasion, the uterus was maintained in place six months, and since the recovery was followed by a veritable relapse caused by excessive and repeated fatigues.

We have seen patients in whom all the symptoms had not completely disappeared after the complete replacement of the uterus. There remained once anemia, once gastralgia with intercostal neuralgia, once in-

tercostal neuralgia alone—which demonstrates that these symptoms should not be considered as depending solely on displacement.

Three times only, out of 17 cases of recovery, I saw *relapses* occur, as follows:—1 after six weeks, 1 after two months, and 1 after six months. This last case is quite recent. The patient, after having been afflicted a very long time, had been cured after two months of treatment, the complete re-placement of the womb in her case having been fully ascertained by me before she left Paris. Only two days ago I learned that in making a great effort to raise above her head a pair of sheets which she wished to place on a high shelf, she felt in the pelvis a peculiar sensation, subsequently to which all the symptoms of anteversion re-appeared. As this patient showed herself intractable during the course of treatment, I suppose that in spite of my recommendations to the contrary, she has, since its termination, often exposed herself to the risk of bringing back the disease, by movements and efforts similar to the act preceding this relapse, which supervened in consequence of the action of a new and accidental cause.

Your attention should now be drawn to the *intercurrent diseases*, since in the course of treatment, the patients, and the persons who are with them, are disposed to attribute to this treatment itself, all the symptoms which may occur, and it is not rare to see symptoms supervene which are entirely foreign to it. We have seen three febrile anginae, two attacks of muscular rheumatism, and one of bronchitis attended with quite high fever. Sometimes there are quite extraordinary coincidences, of which we shall take account. Thus, at the Beaujon Hospital, I saw a woman, who is now at No. 42, ward Sainte-Marthe, seized the very evening of the day on which the intra-uterine pessary had been applied (for a retroflexion) with fever, lumbar pains, and cephalalgia—all alarming symptoms, and which might have been supposed to be occasioned by the instrument itself, whilst they only announced the commencement of a very severe attack of variola, the eruption of which appeared two or three days afterwards. Have you not also seen supervene lately after a simple introduction of the sound in the patient (affected with retroversion), occupying bed No. 30, fatigue in the limbs, extreme lassitude, and then fever and delirium, the whole terminating in a mild typhoid fever, which yielded to emetics and purgatives?

Leucorrhœa was suppressed in all the cases of cure, save one, in relation to which I have not full information, but in which it had already diminished considerably when I ceased visiting the patient.

The cure of the *granulations and ulcerations of the cervix*, which we noted in five cases, was promptly obtained by means of a few cauterizations after the re-placement of the uterus, whilst before that re-placement they had resisted a longer time the influence of the same remedy—as took place in the following case:—

CASE VI.—J. D., linen-draper, 20 years old, of a sanguine temperament, and of a good constitution, having always observed the rules of hygiene, began to menstruate at 14 years abundantly, and with some few irregularities at the outset. At 17 years she was delivered of a daughter, the labor having lasted three hours, and being followed by no unfavorable

symptoms. At the expiration of four days, she rose from her bed, still keeping her chamber, which she was able to leave on the tenth day. Since that time she has had some leucorrhœa. During the month of December, 1850, she fatigued herself very much by scrubbing a large apartment, and met with a fall upon a staircase, striking upon the nates. The next day after this fall, her leucorrhœa increased, and at the same time she experienced darting pains in the groins, and in the renal region, together with dragging sensations in the epigastrium. The lower limbs were feeble, walking became painful, and the patient experienced a sensation of weight in the pelvis—lessened by the recumbent posture. There was constipation, and the urine was passed eight or ten times a day, sometimes with pain. Beyond this, there was neither fever nor thirst, nor loss of appetite. A physician, consulted at this epoch, cauterized the cervix with nitrate of silver, and recommended emollients. No change, however, was effected, and the patient suffering much and being confined to the bed, on account of the pain caused by walking, decided to enter the hospital of "La Charité," the 18th of January, 1851. M. Gerdy recognized by the "toucher" the existence of an anteversion, and prescribed the recumbent posture, the hips being raised higher than the trunk. Three times a week the patient was transported to the bath.

After twenty days of treatment, an examination made with the speculum revealed the existence of a large ulceration of the cervix, which was cauterized at first with the nitrate of silver. Afterwards, as the ulceration increased, it was touched once only with the acid nitrate of mercury. It was not till the end of two months and a half that the patient began to leave her bed at all. The pains had diminished a little, but the other symptoms persisted, and the pains themselves did not delay to re-appear.

When I saw her for the first time, at the Hospital "Beaujon," the 28th of March, she presented the same symptoms, as before her entrance into "La Charité." Then there was an anteversion. The uterus was heavy though mobile, the sound penetrating seven centimetres and a half. The cervix bulky—filled speculum No. 2 and presented a large ulceration, extending into the cavity and occupying the two lips, but more particularly the anterior one.

From the 26th of March to the 8th of April, the sound is passed six times, and in spite of a slight febrile angina, which supervenes the 6th of April, the intra-uterine pessary à *flexion fixe* is introduced on the 8th. During its sojourn, the angina disappears, the pains diminish, walking is easier, micturition and defecation are accomplished more naturally. The 19th the instrument is removed, on account of the appearance of the menses. The flow of blood is not more abundant than usual, but continues nine days, in place of five or six; and is accompanied with slight tormina. The 29th of April, the leucorrhœa having considerably diminished, and the symptoms of the displacement no longer existing, I found that the uterus was perfectly replaced, and that the ulceration was commencing to cicatrize, especially upon the posterior lip. Take especial notice that I had not yet performed cauterization. From that

day to the 5th of June, that is to say, during one month and six days, I cauterized twice a week with the acid nitrate of mercury. From that time forward the ulcer diminished rapidly, the leucorrhœa in a great measure disappeared, the general health became re-established, and the patient left the Hospital the 31st of May, having still a few minute granulations on the cervix uteri, which occupied its normal position. She returned to be cauterized the 1st and the 5th of June. One month afterwards the uterus was quite in its normal direction, and there were no longer any traces of ulceration. I have not seen this woman since.

There was evidently here an anteversion, and I beg you to remark that the ulceration of the cervix was the only complication. The lesion rapidly developed itself after fatigue and a fall upon the nates, for we cannot attribute the production of the disease to the labor, which, having taken place three years before, was followed by a very satisfactory state of health. Immediately after their commencement, the symptoms augmented rapidly in intensity, and were, for a little while, sufficiently violent to prevent the patient from leaving her chamber. Observing the horizontal posture, which is capable of effecting excellent results, in cases of displacement coinciding with pregnancy, she experienced a slight degree of amelioration. But as soon as she attempted to walk, the symptoms re-appeared. At a later period the ulceration of the cervix resisted the influence of cauterization, and although I was not disquieted by it, when I applied the intra-uterine pessary, it sufficed to bring the womb into its normal direction to effect a notable amelioration.

I am certain, after having observed several similar cases, that a large portion of these ulcerations—of these granulations of the cervix, constituting granular inflammations of the womb rebellious to all treatment, and vainly combated by injections, bleeding, cauterization with various agents—are connected with some displacement of the uterus, and would become susceptible of cure upon re-placement of the organ.

The leucorrhœa also diminished subsequently to the re-placement—a new proof that that discharge is a symptom, and not a cause, of displacement.

As to the treatment, a single application of the intra-uterine pessary, left *in situ* for eleven days, sufficed to bring about a complete cure of the malady, which had been for six months combated by other medications systematically followed up. Finally, the existence of a vast ulceration of the cervix did not prevent us from applying the instrument, and you have seen the result.

Summary.—To sum up, out of 21 cases of anteversion, I obtained a complete cure twelve times, or in more than half of the cases. The thirteenth patient was also nearly cured, but left Paris a little while after; and as I have not seen her since, I do not know whether or not I ought to rank her among the cases of confirmed cure. Three times—and these cases are not counted among the recoveries—there have been relapses. In one of these—the first—after a single application of the instrument, which was maintained in place four or five days, a sudden movement was followed by pains, and by the return of the displacement. In the second, the relapse took place after six weeks of perfect health.

Neither of these two patients were willing to continue the treatment. Meanwhile, I doubt not, after what we had already effected, that if they had persevered, they would have promptly obtained a cure. In the third patient the relapse took place after quite a long time. The treatment has been recommenced, and as there is already an amelioration, it is probable that before long the cure will be complete. Two of our patients are now under treatment, and we cannot yet tell what will be, in their cases, the final result. Two have experienced a notable amelioration, but for different reasons abandoned the treatment; while a third renounced it before having experienced any relief.

I do not pretend to say that in all the cases, in which the treatment was not sufficiently persevered in, recovery would have infallibly taken place. I believe, on the contrary, that cases may be met with, rebellious to every therapeutic measure; but in order to know which should be arranged in this category, it would be necessary that patients should allow the treatment to be continued, during quite a long time, without any change supervening in their state, and it is very rare that they would have sufficient patience for that. Under the influence of the disease, their character becomes irascible and impatient; they blame the treatment for the slightest unfavorable symptoms which supervene during its course, and abandon it even when relieved by it. Thus one of the three but now mentioned, who after having been for a long time compelled to keep her chamber was enabled to leave it to visit her friends, retaining the instrument *in situ*, was not willing to have it re-applied, although the re-application was indispensable.

In order that you may be able to appreciate well the solidity of the cure, it is important to inform you how long it has lasted in our thirteen patients.

In 1	the recovery dates back	-	-	-	-	-	-	18 months
In 1	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	17½ "
In 1	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	17 "
In 1	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	15 "
In 1	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	14½ "
In 2	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	14 "
In 1*	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	12 "
[This last is the one whom I have not seen since her recovery.]								
In 1	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	9½ "
In 1	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	8 "
[She underwent a relapse which rendered necessary a new course of treatment; and the second cure is now of five months' standing.]								
In 1	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	3 "
In 2	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	2½ "

Thus, then, in all except four, the symptoms have disappeared for more than eight months. In the patient who was cured for the first time, eight months ago, and whose displacement was re-produced, we may regard the cure as definitive, since, in spite of the relapse, the uterus has now maintained itself perfectly in place for five months. There

* If it is thought desirable to suppress this case, there will remain twelve confirmed cures, as we stated above.

are, then, only the three last in whom a return of the disease can be feared, although ordinarily relapses do not occur when the uterus has been retained in place more than five or six weeks.

This result, already very satisfactory by itself, if we recal the unfavorable prognosis which the ablest men have passed upon this disease, will appear to you, gentlemen, much more satisfactory still, if you recollect that several of these patients have been subjected without success to divers other modes of treatment, systematically employed by very experienced physicians, who have well understood the diagnosis of the disease, but have not been able to cure it.

I tell you nothing now of the different modes of treatment, previously resorted to, this point being one which will properly be taken up in the course of some general reflections with which I shall terminate these lessons.

ANTEFLEXION.*

§I. *Definition.*—Anteflexion is a form of displacement in which the body of the uterus is inclined forward, whilst the cervix in place of following this movement, by directing itself backward as in anteversion, preserves its normal direction, or directs itself forward; whence it results that the body and the cervix are folded upon each other, and form an angle whose vertex is directed backward.

* * * * *

ANTEVERSION WITH FLEXION (VARIETY).

Definition.—In the displacements which I have assembled under this title, the axis of the uterus considered generally is found displaced completely, as in anteversion, but the organ presents besides one or more flexuosities, so that there are not, as in anteversion, two axes—one for the body, and the other for the cervix, uniting at an acute angle—but a single axis, represented either by a curved line, or else by an undulating and broken line.

In three cases of anteversion and of flexion, which I have observed, I found three different varieties.

First Variety.—In the simplest case, the situation of the uterus was precisely the same as in anteversion, except that the anterior surface, instead of being horizontal, formed a curve, with its concavity below.

Second Variety.—In another case, the anterior surface of the uterus, the organ being very much engorged, was found to form the same curve; but besides this, the cervix was somewhat elevated posteriorly, where there existed a slight flexion.

Third Variety.—Finally, in the most complicated case there existed two successive flexions, * * * one in the cervix, and the other at the point of junction of the cervix with the body.

* * * * *

* Of anteflexion, anteversion with flexion, retroflexion, retroversion with flexion, we translate only the definitions, as we think the extended details given by M. Valleix on these subjects not entirely indispensable at the present time. Prof. Simpson, indeed, includes all forms of anterior and posterior displacements under the terms anteversion and retroversion.—TRANS.

CONNECTION OF DRUGGISTS WITH QUACK MEDICINES.

[THE following excellent remarks on the subject of quack medicines, and the connection of apothecaries with their manufacture and sale, are from an address delivered by George D. Coggeshall, President of the New York College of Pharmacy, at a meeting of the College on the 16th of March, 1854. It is copied from the New York Journal of Pharmacy.]

Amongst the prominent objects of interest continually presented to you, continually forced upon your attention, as practitioners of pharmacy, is one that is at once the reproach of medicine and the bane of society—quackery. It is ever present and ever ready with its temptations, in opposition to the common understanding of right-minded men connected with the regular professions of medicine and pharmacy, that discoveries of any means calculated to alleviate human suffering should be made generally known; that all whose province it is to prepare or apply remedies may have the knowledge requisite for their proper manipulation and use, be enabled to suggest improvements, and to combine or separate, so as to adapt them to particular cases, and that to keep secret any useful discovery in medicine, for the selfish purpose of gain, is unworthy of, and below the honorable standard of character that every physician and pharmacist should scrupulously maintain, while the tampering with medicine, by ignorant persons, and the manufacture of worthless trash under its name, are grades of depravity with which no compromise should ever be made.

The monstrous growth of quackery in modern times has, at least, kept pace with the advancement of the age in arts and sciences designed to benefit, or when State policy requires, more expertly to destroy the human race. It protrudes itself with the most business-like assurance into all classes and circles of society; it is ever present at the corners of the streets and in our dwellings; mixes with our daily news, buying up the easily-purchasable public press, which in a great measure subsists upon it (the only honorable exception, so far as we know, being "Arthur's Home Journal," an excellent weekly, published in Philadelphia); and it promptly makes up all deficiency of fact with brazen falsehood. History, ancient and modern, is ransacked, or even made when it is needed; current events and discussions of general interest, political, social, moral and religious, are all used as materials for introductory paragraphs to the most preposterous eulogies of quack medicines. Many of these literary productions are by a class of scribblers of prose and verse (such as it is), who, not esteemed in any other, and probably incapable of any better employment of their talents, hire themselves to write puffs of nostrums they know nothing about. Great names are dragged into base connection with pills, mixtures, lotions, plasters, &c., to give them currency, and fictitious ones are often substituted as more likely to be popular, or perhaps less objectionable than those of the real actors and recipients of the profits. Names, too, of all countries and people are appropriated whenever they can be made available. "The poor Indian" and the self-inflated Chinese are made involuntary sponsors for things as little

known to them as their language or methods of treating disease are to the nostrum-makers from whom they receive such unexpected distinction. Frightful maladies, which are providentially of rare occurrence except in these advertisements, are multiplied to suit the market, detailed with revolting minuteness, and the text illustrated with literally horrible cuts. Certificates of cures that never occurred are signed by persons that cannot be found, though their story is "told with a circumstance" of street and number, and sworn to before the Mayor, or some other prominent functionary, before whom, by the way, anything may be sworn, as he never reads it, because it matters nothing to him, yet the appendage of his name helps to pluck the great public goose. In many cases, medicines in common use are dressed in some insignificant disguise, when, "presto!" what had been only simple matter of fact becomes astonishing, and worth a great deal more in cash; whereupon it is put up in set form, with printed envelopes, showing that to bring this great discovery to the point of projection required besides a vast expenditure of money, the whole depth of knowledge, all the skill, and through many years the self-sacrificing devotion of the wonderous genius that has finally brought it forth, "without whose signature none can be genuine"—said signature being engraved or stereotyped. New remedial agents, discovered or developed by the researches of the best minds engaged in medical science, are at once seized upon by quacks as the bases of names for new nostrums, they, forsooth, covering with the slime of their "compound" the brilliant results of learning, which, from inception to promulgation, would have been as far beyond the reach of their intellect as above the level of their morals. With parasite meanness they attach themselves to the productions of men whose names will be cherished with honor and gratitude, when the whole pack of charlatans are

"Forgotten as fools or remembered as worse."

As the wares of these men are got up to entice customers, every popular prejudice must be turned to account; the most petted being one that really exists to some extent, though greatly exaggerated, against minerals and in favor of vegetables. Accordingly we find this string especially harped upon, a large proportion of quack medicines being named and strenuously declared to be "vegetable." There are favorite vegetables also, of which the popular estimation is duly encouraged, and of all these, sarsaparilla may be considered the "best abused" root in the Pharmacopœia. Other popular notions are treated with respect in proportion to the demand they create; and from time to time new and marvellous theories are broached as there appears to be vacancy in the public mind for their reception. It is propounded by the pill and purging school of quacks that there is but one disease, all that are called by different names being but different forms of it, for which "Universal Pills" are obviously the very remedy. The universal school, however, comprises more than this class, whose chief mission appears to be to open mens' purses by opening their bowels. There are some who do not regard the pill machine as the only instrument of human relief, there being various lights in which the one disease may be considered according to the nostrum that is made for it: with one it is heat, with another cold, with a third

both. Again, it is in the stomach, the skin, the nerves or the blood. Some "Universal Vegetable Renovators" (their very name is nonsense) are applied internally, others upon the surface, but each is declared to be the only medicine that should ever be bought, that no family is safe without it, or with any other, that all others are "base and dangerous impositions," the work of ignorant rogues. This latter opinion appears to be cordially reciprocated by most of the fraternity, and is, perhaps, the nearest truth of any they express. Other quacks denounce the universal system as unprincipled quackery, and declare that none but a simpleton or impostor ever denies the existence of many diseases; they, therefore, condense their wisdom upon certain specialties, making, however, as extravagant stories as any of universal pretensions. In short, the whole system, based as it is upon the ignorance, the fears, and the credulity of mankind, in reference to all matters affecting health and disease, is yet so monstrous, so impudent in falsehood, that it would be ludicrous if it were not so mischievous. If its continued presence from the dark ages had not rendered it familiar, if habit had not blunted our sense of its depravity, if it could now be presented in all its deformity before a civilized community for the first time, it would be regarded with wonder at its audacity, with execration at its reckless tampering with the best temporal interests of humanity.

We hope better things of our graduates (although we must confess we are sometimes disappointed) than that they should degrade their profession and deprave themselves by such prostitution of their talents and position. It is pitch that you cannot touch without being defiled. Its temptations are often great, it is true; its success in one sense, and one only, sometimes astonishing, yet it often, probably in a large majority of cases, fails to secure even pecuniary success, always unsatisfying at best when gained at the cost of honor, self-respect, and the respect of the intelligent part of society, perhaps coupled with some nickname of derision; and poor indeed is he who, having staked all of principle and good repute upon such a cast, has not won even that.

IODIDE OF ZINC IN VENEREAL AFFECTIONS.

DR. S. C. SEWELL, of Canada, writes as follows in the Montreal Medical Chronicle respecting the use of iodide of zinc in his practice:—

"Its value in reducing enlargement of the tonsils is now pretty generally acknowledged by the profession, and I have used it in several cases with satisfactory results. I had a case of venereal ulceration of the throat which resisted the acid penitrate of mercury. As an experiment I employed the iodide of zinc with immediate improvement, followed by a speedy cure. Since that I have used it in several cases of venereal ulcers, both of the throat and nose, with like success. Since 1837, I have used chiefly the acid penitrate of mercury (Ricord's formula), in such cases, and am therefore competent to form a comparative estimate of their value, and I give the preference to iodide of zinc. To apply it, twist a little cotton wool round the point of a wooden skewer, and hav-

ing dipt it in the caustic, apply it to the ulcer. One application usually suffices to destroy the morbid action, and it is to be followed up with metallic washes for the throat, and dilute citrine ointment for the nose."

THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

BOSTON, MAY 24, 1854.

Means of Preserving Health.—As every one is desirous of being in good health, and as physicians are expected to give advice tending to keep the body in a working condition, we have thought that a few remarks in regard to some of the means by which diseases may be kept at bay, would be useful to at least some of our non-professional readers. Such is the severity and fickleness of our climate, that dwellings are constructed upon the principle of hygienic fortresses. We are all the time at war, in New England, either with cold, hot, or wet weather. There is no respite from a perpetual vigilance, and the end to be gained is immunity from sickness. Now there is something besides hot and cold blasts, of which so many stand in fear, that is quite as destructive to health. Passing over the subject of air-tight houses, and cellar furnaces kept at a Nebuchadnezzar temperature, which we intend to discuss more fully hereafter, it is quite certain that the accumulations of vegetable matter in and about every man's home—by which we mean his family residence—are neither small nor of the purest kind. It would be found, by examination of cellars and out-houses in town, and barns, pig-styes and cess-pool wells in the country, that in and among the every-day conveniences of this kind, diseases are liable to be generated. Now is the time to clear cellars of every fragment of vegetable material; to air all apartments under ground, and keep them open to atmospheric influences. Nature makes unremitting efforts in spring, to rouse into life every sleeping seed; and as roots begin to swell, decayed bulbs and fruits rotting in an obscure corner in the cellar or yard, give off pestilential gases, in returning to the elements, and should be thoroughly removed. Wells, in yards, where the filth percolates from and around the house, and mixes with the water in every-day use, should be drawn off, and a drainage constructed to divert the washings of the ground, after showers, from finding their way into that essential fountain of life.

The proximity of out-houses, in country villages, should occupy more attention than has been given to the subject. Compact settlements are also liable to danger from the infiltration of waste-water from sinks, into the ground near the windows and doors. Even horses and cows suffer from the same causes—yet few farmers seem to reflect upon the circumstance. Huge piles of fermenting manure, at the very verge of the stalls, must prove an annoyance to domestic animals as well as to their owners. That which is injurious to one, is also bad for the other. Still these things are overlooked, and the evils are on the increase by reason of an increasing density of population. Pools of stagnant water, imperfect drainage, and, in cities, defective sewers, though unnoticed, are frequent sources of sickness. All these things demand a thorough examination as the summer approaches, that nothing offensive or prejudicial to health should be allowed to remain. However slightly the atmosphere may be tainted, it is a taint, and will ope-

rate unfavorably upon the health, when inhaled and brought in contact with the blood.

It might also be well to examine into the character of meats, and other kinds of food, more than we do, since more of it is diseased than is apprehended. Pork, particularly, is often charged with villainous properties; and on this account, as well as the grossness of its substance, in its best estate, should be very sparingly used at this season.

But these remarks are intended to refer principally to buildings in the occupancy of families. In addition to the system of cellar, well and outdoor precautions, sleeping rooms should be regularly aired, through the day; feather and cotton beds abandoned in the vernal and summer months, and care taken that both bed linen and under garments be frequently changed. It requires no scientific study to understand that body linen, in warm weather, imbibes a large amount of fluid thrown off by the skin, which decomposes, and of itself is exceedingly hurtful when kept in contact with the body.

These are only a few general directions for maintaining health of body at home. If cleanliness is one of the pillars of health, then the duty and the luxury of being clean, both within and around our dwellings and in our own persons, outweighs in importance most other duties and luxuries connected with our domestic arrangements.

Fossil Impressions.—Our learned and venerable neighbor, Dr. J. C. Warren, whose name was recently mentioned in connection with a new edition of his work on health, has produced a treatise, entitled "Remarks on some Fossil Impressions on the Sandstone Rocks of Connecticut River," which will be read with interest by all who are so fortunate as to procure a copy. There is nothing in this novel production allied to medicine, and it would hardly be legitimate for us to take cognizance of any art or science beyond the immediate objects of the Journal, were it not that we feel a real pleasure in the opportunity of holding up, for perpetual example, the characteristic industry of this eminent man. He is in no sense of the word obliged to labor, and yet he has scarcely a competitor in the domain of daily industry.

The world we inhabit, with all its present rural beauties, and its settled aspect, was strangely contorted and physically changed before the advent of man. Monsters had entire possession of it for periods of vast duration. The memorials of their existence are established beyond question, by their own footsteps, registered on the face of the everlasting rocks.

Science and Art of Surgery.—Messrs. Blanchard & Lea have shown their usual good judgment in regard to medical publications, in giving the profession a very acceptable production on "Surgical Injuries, Diseases and Operations," by John Erichson, professor of surgery, &c., London, which has been edited, in the American edition, by John H. Brinton, M.D. There are in it 311 engravings on wood. But the medical student may express alarm at the apparent needless multiplication of treatises on operative surgery, which are so nearly alike, that it requires a critical degree of skill to determine which is really the best of the whole. No apprehensions of this sort, however, need be entertained, so long as these works are by men of acknowledged ability as writers, and of undoubted surgical skill. We are not very familiar with the surgical reputation of the present author; but the book before us puts beyond doubt his ability and attainments in the field

of operative surgery. It is an octavo of 908 pages, subdivided into sixty chapters, and in our opinion is destined to be a standard work. It carries on its broad frontlet a good character, although it is possible that better engravings would enhance the utility of the volume.

New York State Medical Convention.—A pamphlet, containing the "Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of New York, at its annual meeting in the city of Albany, held February, 1854," has been received. In addition to the abstract of the proceedings of the annual meeting, are very excellent addresses by members before the several district societies; also two very able papers by Drs. Parkhurst and March—the first, on extra-uterine conception, the other on penetrating wounds of abdomen, punctured wounds of intestines, and penetrating wounds of the larynx. The course pursued by the New York Society, in having practical papers read at their meetings and published in their Transactions, is certainly praiseworthy. The Massachusetts Medical Society have adopted a somewhat similar plan, which will, if perseveringly carried out, add very much to its usefulness and prosperity.

Woman: Her Diseases and Remedies.—A third revised edition of Dr. Meigs's celebrated work, is now ready for the medical public. A more popular work on all that pertains to practice in female diseases, has perhaps never been published. Its conversational style—the clearness of the facts stated, and the practical character of the whole volume, from the beginning to the end, will ensure sales of repeated editions for many coming years.

Examination in regard to Soundness of Mind.—During the last four or five weeks, there has been an individual who styles himself "the angel Gabriel" strolling about the streets of Boston, blowing a trumpet, and preaching to his followers. His denunciation of certain sects of religious believers has had a tendency to excite the crowd who have generally attended his gatherings, which resulted in some instances in riotous proceedings on the part of his proselytes and others. This induced the city authorities to have the man arrested as a vagrant. Medical gentlemen were requested to examine him in regard to his sanity, three of whom testified that he was perfectly sane, while two others were of a contrary opinion. It would seem that any jury of educated physicians, after witnessing his strange proceedings, would unanimously, and without discussion, declare him insane, upon spiritual matters at least. The great mistake in giving an opinion in this case, probably arose from the fact that the man was examined while in "durance vile," and upon other matters, of which, indeed, he appears to have rational ideas. Before physicians give their certificates to constituted authorities, it behoves them to be very careful that they are right in their conclusions, or else, as in this case, nine-tenths of the community, and the whole press, will censure them, and science be shorn of its respect and honors.

Comparative Mortality of Cities.—From certain statistics gathered together by Dr. J. P. Little, of Richmond, Va., in regard to the healthy condition of the capital of Virginia, and in comparison with other cities in this country and Europe, it appears that Richmond, with a population of 35,000

inhabitants, loses annually only 1 in 70 by death; while Philadelphia loses 1 in 45; Glasgow, 1 in 44; Geneva, 1 in 43; Boston, 1 in 41; London, 1 in 40; New York, 1 in 37; Charleston (S. C.), 1 in 36; Baltimore, 1 in 35; Paris, 1 in 32; Madrid, 1 in 29; Naples, 1 in 28; Rome, 1 in 25; Liverpool, 1 in 19. Dr. Little attributes one of the causes of health in Richmond, to the lesser number of *quack doctors* residing there, as compared with other cities, and the want of confidence of the people in their murderous systems.

State Lunatics.—There have been 210 patients, 105 males and 105 females, transferred from the Worcester Insane Hospital to the new one in Taunton. We understand no more will be transferred at present. The Worcester Hospital has accommodations for about 400 patients; and since the removal of a part of the inmates to Taunton, there have been several spare rooms, an occurrence that has not happened for many years before.

Treatment of Gleet.—The "Rep. de Pharmacie" recommends the following prescription as being very successful in gleans of long standing:—R. Pulv. secale cornut., 3j.; Ferri sulphatis, gr. j.; camphoræ, vanillæ, aa gr. ss. M. et divid. in chart. no. xx., one to be taken morning and evening.

Suffolk District Medical Society.—The monthly meeting for medical improvement takes place at the Society's rooms in Phillips Place, on Saturday evening next (27th), at 8 o'clock. At this meeting a dissertation will be read by Dr. Moore, as previously announced. The members, also, can obtain their tickets, at the reduced rate, for the excursion to Fitchburg, to attend the annual meeting of the Parent Society. It is hoped that there will be a full attendance at this meeting.

New York School of Practical Medicine.—Drs. Horace Nelson of the "American Lancet," and Edward Kane, assisted by Prof. Henry Erni, propose to open a school for medical students at Plattsburg. It is the intention to have daily lectures, recitations and clinics, affording the medical student every opportunity to acquire a thorough medical education.

Smallpox among the Indians.—The Minnesota Democrat of the 26th ult., contains a report of Dr. T. T. Mann, who had been sent out by the Governor of Minnesota to vaccinate the Chippewa Indians, among whom the smallpox was raging with great violence. The party found that the disease had made fearful destruction. In one band twenty-seven had perished. The Indians were almost frantic with fear and dread of the pestilence, and so soon as it makes its appearance in a lodge the doomed victim is abandoned to his fate. At the breaking out of the disease among the Puck-wa-wan band it consisted of fifty-four souls, all of whom perished but seven. The doctor vaccinated a large number, and his services were received by the Indians with demonstrations of high gratitude.

Another Death from Chloroform in Paris.—We are sorry to state that the inhalation of chloroform has again proved fatal. The patient was a

woman, about 40 years of age, who was to be operated upon by M. Richard, of Paris, for uterine polypus. She would not submit to the operation without being narcotized, and, though dissuaded by her surgeon, who feared the consequences of chloroform upon a patient already weakened by loss of blood, per vaginam, she persisted in her resolution. The chloroform was poured upon a piece of folded linen and held at a short distance from her nose and mouth, by M. Richard himself. She breathed regularly and quietly, and twice he added chloroform to the compress. The patient became, after a few minutes, very much excited, and required to be held; she was then turned to the side of the bed, and hardly had the surgeon disposed his ligature when he was told by the assistant to whom he had given charge of the chloroform, that there was no pulse. All the usual means were used for an hour, but the poor woman could not be revived. The post-mortem examination did not present any feature of interest.—*London Lancet*.

Crowded State of the Turkish Hospitals.—A letter from a French naval officer at Varna, under date of April 2d, states that at Kavarna, the Turks had suffered great losses and been dreadfully slaughtered. The day previous, seventy wagons, with the wounded, had arrived there, and as many more were expected on the following. The hospitals are so crowded that the unfortunate fellows are lodged in private houses. The Turkish army at Natolin is in a complete state of demoralization; typhus fever is committing great ravages among them there, and the Bachi-Bazouks (or Turkish irregulars) are committing great atrocities; burning whole towns and villages, and murdering the christian population.—*Ibid*.

Medical Miscellany.—There is on exhibition in this city a tooth-key said to have been used by Dr. Snowden on board the *Mayflower* in 1492. A slight mistake, probably, both as regards the time of its use, and the real puritanical vessel of the pilgrims in 1620.—Large quantities of nitrate of silver are used in making dyes for the hair.—Bronchial and pulmonary affections continue to prevail in this and the adjoining cities.—Dr. Stephen W. Williams, who removed last year from his native place in Deerfield, Mass., to a town in Illinois, bordering on the line of the State of Wisconsin, has lately been elected an honorary member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and also of the State Historical Society. We are glad that our old friend is comfortably situated in his new home.—Dr. Joseph Workman has been appointed Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.

PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.—One on vaccination and the causes of the prevalence of smallpox in New York, in 1853-4, by Joseph C. Hutchinson, M.D.—Quarterly Summary of the Transactions of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia—from February to April, 1854.

MARRIED,—Dr. J. C. Stone, of Burlington, Iowa, to Miss Mary E. Holdent

Deaths in Boston for the week ending Saturday noon, May 20th, 76. Males, 31—females, 45. Accident, 2—apoplexy, 2—inflammation of the bowels, 1—burns and scalds, 2—congestion of the brain, 2—consumption, 11—convulsions, 1—croup, 4—dysentery, 1—diarrhoea, 1—dropsy, 1—dropsy in the head, 4—debility, 1—infantile diseases, 5—erysipelas, 2—scarlet fever, 4—gravel, 1—disease of the heart, 1—intemperance, 1—inflammation of the lungs, 6—marasmus, 7—measles, 4—old age, 3—premature birth, 1—smallpox, 4—teething, 2—thrush, 1—unknown, 1.
Under 5 years, 40—between 5 and 20 years, 4—between 20 and 40 years, 15—between 40 and 60 years, 9—above 60 years, 8. Born in the United States, 50—Ireland, 20—England, 3—British Provinces, 1—France, 1—unknown, 1.

Statistics of the Charity Hospital, New Orleans, for 1853.—From an official Legislative document in the State Journal (the Louisiana Courier) of the 29th of April, 1854, the following statistics of the Charity Hospital for the year 1853, have been translated from the French and condensed:

Total admissions, 13,759—of which number 10,126 were males, and 3,633 females; discharged, 10,733—of which 7,971 were males, and 2,762 females; deaths, 3,164—males 2,426, females 738. In 1852 the admissions were much more numerous, amounting to 18,031, while the deaths (2,098) were about one-third less. The nationalities of 1853 were distributed among these admissions thus:—United States, 1,306; Foreign countries, 12,338; unknown, 120. Of foreigners, 7,217 were Irish; 2,260 Germans; 843 French; 519 English; 415 Prussians; 195 Swiss; 144 Scotch; 74 Swedes; 68 Danes, &c.

The principal causes of death were—of yellow fever, 1,890; (cured of this disease, 1,427); diarrhœa, 117; dysentery, 110; cholera infantum, 115; typhus, 59; typhoid, 57; pernicious intermittent, 20; remittent, 12; consumption, 199; coup de soleil, 12—leaving only 573 deaths from all other causes.

The ratio of admissions declined from January to April, and augmented from May to July, then slowly declined to the end of the year.

It is very remarkable, that the ratio of admissions of natives of the United States was not affected by the epidemic, having been, from January to May, 551 for these five months. The next five months gave precisely the same number, 551! During the first-named period of five months, the Irish admissions amounted to 2,750; during the next five months to 3,541.

Births in the Hospital for 1853—boys, 61; girls, 74; still-born, 24:—total, 159.—*New Orleans Med. and Surg. Journal.*

Aconite Liniment.—Macerate four ounces of powdered aconite root in half a pint of alcohol, for twenty-four hours; then pack it in a displacer, and add alcohol gradually until a pint of tincture has passed. Distil off twelve fluid ounces, and evaporate the residue until it measures twelve fluid drachms. To this add two fluid drachms each of alcohol and glycerin, and mix them. It is used as an external anæsthetic application in the following manner. Cut a piece of lint or muslin of the size and form of the part to be treated, lay it on a plate or waiter, and by means of a camel's-hair brush saturate it with the liniment. This may be applied to the surface, with a piece of oiled silk laid over it, to prevent evaporation. It should not be applied to an abraded surface, and the patient should be cautioned in reference to its poisonous character.—*Journal of Pharmacy.*

A good Patron to the Dentist.—A paragraph has been going the rounds in the papers, stating that the heirs of a Parisian Dentist had recently brought suit for the recovery of about four thousand dollars, for twelve sets of artificial teeth, furnished from 1841 to 1852, to a countess, famous, at the restoration, for her wit and beauty. Fifteen or twenty paying patrons of this sort would constitute quite a desirable acquisition to the practice of most dentists, but we would be decidedly opposed to so long a running account.—*American Journal of Dental Science.*

Died, in Ossipee, N. H., January, 1854, Mr. Albert G. Brewster, Surgeon Dentist, aged 30, a descendant of one of the Plymouth Rock Pilgrims. He was for several years located in the city of Salem, Mass.